

LANSING JUSTIFIES WILSON'S POLICIES

Able Authority on International Law Scores Critics Who Place Loss of Life on Par with Property

Secretary of State Lansing, in a speech before the Jefferson County Bar Association at Watertown, N. Y., on the 3rd inst., scored critics of the Administration's foreign policy, who would have it do more than has been done in the negotiations arising from the war and replied to those who complain the United States had been more vigorous in its dealings with Germany than with Great Britain.

"The violation of the national right of life is a much more serious offense against an individual and against his nation," said Secretary Lansing, "than the violation of the legal right of property. Can you doubt for a moment which one gives this government the greater concern?"

That there was an influence in American and even in Congress which put right of property and right of life on a par, Secretary Lansing declared, showed that the "great heart of the Republic is threatened with fatty degeneracy through those who have lost their patriotic vigor; that many Americans have become lovers of ease rather than lovers of national honor."

Mr. Lansing read his address. He said he felt compelled to do so that he might not be misunderstood. The principal part of his address follows:

Relations Never More Difficult

"The great war has caused so many conditions and presented so many questions which were never before raised or even thought of that it has been no easy task to meet and answer them. The relations between neutrals and belligerents were never more difficult of adjustment. It was never harder to preserve neutral rights from invasion by the desperate opponents in the titanic conflict in which the power, if not the life, of the great Empires of the earth is at stake. The peoples and governments at war are blinded by passion; their opinions are unavoidably biased; their conduct frequently influenced by hysterical impulses which approach to madness. Rancor and forbearance are essential to a neutral in dealing with such nations. Acts, which under normal conditions would be most offensive must be considered calmly and without temper. It is an extraordinary situation and requires extraordinary treatment with a due regard for the mental state of those who are straining every nerve to defeat their enemies and to that end using every possible means to weaken them in their industrial as well as their military power.

"In a nutshell, the situation of our relations with Great Britain and Germany, the two Powers with which we have had our principal controversies,

is this:

"Germany, having developed the submarine as an offensive engine of destruction, asserts that she cannot, on account of the resulting conditions, conform to the established rules of naval warfare, and we should not, therefore, insist on strict compliance. Great Britain has no sympathy with the German point of view and demands the submarines observe the rules of visit and search without exception.

Neither Will Justify Other

"On the other hand, Great Britain declares that on account of the new conditions resulting from submarine activity and the use of mines and from the geological position of Germany, she cannot conform to the established rules of blockade and contraband, and we should not, therefore, hold her to strict compliance with those rules. Germany insists, nevertheless, that Great Britain be made to follow the existing law.

"Both governments have the same arguments, based primarily on military necessity, and offer the same excuses for their illegal acts, but neither will admit that the other is in any way justified for its conduct. Now, what is the United States to do in this circumstance? If we admit that the arguments advanced are sound—and I am sure no one will deny that they are more or less reasonable—and submit to changes in the rules of naval warfare, we will be without any standard of neutral rights. Conceding that the rules can be modified by a belligerent to meet new conditions, how far could a belligerent go in changing the rules? Would not the liberties of neutrals on the high seas be at the mercy of every belligerent?"

"As it is, under the old rules, neutrals suffer enough when a state of war exists. They should not be further restricted in the exercise of their rights. The only alternative, therefore, is for the Government to hold firmly to those neutral rights which international law has clearly defined and to insist vigorously on their observance by all belligerents. In not the slightest degree can the settled rules be modified unless all the parties consent to the modifications.

Neutrals Cannot Look Idly On

"If Germany finds it difficult or impossible to conform submarine warfare to the international naval code, or if Great Britain finds it equally difficult to obey the rules of blockade and contraband, that is their misfortune. They certainly cannot expect neutral nations to submit without resistance to further invasions of their rights.

This has been the position of the

June 14 is Flag Day

"YOUR FLAG AND MY FLAG"

Your flag and my flag and how it flies today,
O'er your land and my land and half the world away,
Rose red and blood red its stripes forever gleam;
Snow white and soul white, the good forefathers' dream;
Sky blue and true blue, with stars that beam aright,
A glorious guidon by the day, a shelter for the night.

Your flag and my flag, and oh! how much it holds,
Your land and my land secure within its folds,
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at its sight;
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, the red, the blue, the white;
The one flag, the great flag, the flag for me and you,
Glorified all else beside, the red, the white, the blue.

United States from the beginning of the war. It has twice sought to obtain mutual consent from the belligerents to certain changes in the rule, but in both cases it failed and the suggestions were withdrawn.

"It is true that the rights violated by the belligerents may differ in importance, and, therefore, require different treatment. Thus the violation of the neutral right of life is a much more serious offense against an individual and against his nation than the violation of the legal right of property. There is not and cannot be adequate recompense for the wrongful destruction of life, but property losses may be satisfied by the payment of indemnities. If one belligerent violates the right of life and another belligerent violates the right of property, can you doubt for a moment which one gives this government the greater concern, or which one will call for more vigorous protest and the more earnest effort to prevent repetitions of the offense?"

Even Congressmen Guilty

"A government which places life and property on an equal basis and property on an equality would be generally and justly condemned. This seems to me an axiom and yet, I regret to say, there are some Americans who do not realize this difference. How many take this view it is impossible to say, but the number is large, judging by the letters and telegrams received in Washington. Indeed, it is held by some who sit in the halls of Congress. These people openly complain that the government does not exert as much pressure to protect American property as it does to protect American lives—property which can be restored to the owners or an indemnity paid; lives which can never be restored or adequately indemnified.

"This mental attitude makes one wonder if the sensibilities of the American people have become so blunted by materialism that they think as much of the loss of their property as they do of the loss of lives of their fellow countrymen. Such an idea is repugnant to the liberty-loving American; it is utterly wanting in the nobler impulses of a great people; it is hostile to the spirit of true Americanism. Yet it exists and is widespread and must be reckoned with.

Fatty Degeneracy Threatened

"With the knowledge that a number of citizens prefer to have their material interests protected even to the extent of not insisting on our rights, the conduct of our foreign relations is made most difficult. How extensive is this influence no one can see with certainty. That it exists at all is bad enough; for it shows that we do not all think true; that the great heart of the Republic is threatened with fatty degeneracy through those who have lost their patriotic

vigor; that many Americans have become lovers of ease rather than lovers of national honor.

"This attitude of mind of a portion of our people, as I said, increases the difficulties of diplomacy. It is almost impossible to present a strong and unbending front in a controversy unless a united and determined nation is behind you. Furthermore, the knowledge that our people is not a unit in supporting a vigorous policy encourages a foreign government to resist our protests, feeling sure that we must withdraw or modify them. It is not a pleasant position. I firmly believe that the American people will one of these days crush out this influence and become as they should be, a great, united nation, jealous of their rights and eager to defend their honor regardless of personal sacrifice. Americanism with all that that term implies of patriotism, loyalty and zeal, must be from this time forth the great standing policy of this Republic.

Pleads for Patience

"When you disapprove of some course of action taken by this government, be lenient in your judgment, for very often the action is the result of conditions which cannot be made public and which may never be made public. It is always my wish, and I know that it is the wish of the President, to take the people into our confidence, to tell them frankly what the situation is; but you must realize that it cannot be done in every case. They must try to be patient and to trust the government to do the very best it can in upholding the national honor and dignity.

"Let me add just a word. When the foreign policies of the government are criticized by honest critics—I mean by 'honest' critics those who are not influenced solely by political considerations or personal ambitions—I often wonder what the critics would do if they had the responsibility. Would they be so bellicose? Would they make demands when it was questionable whether they could compel compliance? Would they count the full cost of their action? I wonder whether they would be radical or conservative?

"Responsibility makes a world of difference in a man's point of view. When a few words may plunge this country into war the man who has the power to utter those words will think a long, long time before he exercises that power. He will submit to a deal of criticism and endure abuse and ridicule rather than see the young men of America sent forth to die on the battlefield. Only the supreme necessity of maintaining the honor of the United States or of defending its independence and the liberties of its people will induce him to speak the fateful words which may bring death to thousands of his fellow-countrymen and change the destinies of the Republic.

Secretary of War Baker Praises Party's Record and Mr. Wilson

Secretary of War Baker, in an address as chairman of the Ohio Democratic Convention at Columbus on the 1st inst., declared the Republican party is "an aggregation of factions agreeing upon no set of principles," and compared it with the Democratic party which he said had carried out a wise and definite program in economic measures, national preparedness and foreign policy, and predicted that the party will be continued in power to mature its program.

He praised President Wilson for pressing enactment of the Federal Reserve and Rural Credits systems, tariff reduction, for upholding American ideals in dealing with Mexico, and for steering the United States away from participation in the European war. He expressed satisfaction that the preparedness program had been moderate.

Contrasting Parties

Secretary Baker said, that "to speak of a man as a Republican today identifies him with no cause, ascribes to him no opinion, and whether it affiliates him with progressiveness or reactionaries or both, cannot be told until after the National Convention in Chicago. What used to be the strong, coherent, logical organization known as the Republican party, is now, so far as its leaders are concerned, an aggregation of factions, agreeing on no set of principles, advocating no national policy, the only common bond of union being a willingness to pool issues to win."

"In contrast to this, the Democratic party, having lived through years of doubt and hesitation, with a central philosophy sometimes more a yearning than a program, now presents a matured policy, evolved by a great leader, welcomed by his party associates as the real expression of their political ideals."

Praises Wilson's Policy

He declared that the Federal Reserve Act, by steadying business and commerce during the trying period of

the European war, alone "would afford a record for courage and wisdom upon which the party could confidently appeal to the country." It has eliminated the power of a few financiers to cause a panic, he stated. The rural credits legislation "is the first comprehensive recognition by the nation of the needs and rights of those who till the soil as the foundation of our entire economic structure," said the Secretary.

Commenting on the Democratic reduction of tariff, he said: "To the amazement of the faithful the duties have gone down but the dinner pail is not only not empty but full to overflowing. The high protective duty has passed to the hall of fame, where it is placed with Doctor Cook and Cagliostro, venerable only because of the length of time men rendered homage for virtues which it did not possess."

He declared that intervention in Mexico had been urged by "some American owners of Mexican mines, some American proprietors of Mexican concessions, some Americans who looked with longing eyes on Mexico as Naboth's Vineyard." Border disorders have been unfortunate, he explained, but the only alternative was "war upon these people, who have willed no act of aggressions on us, to invade their country and to spend years in the occupation of foreign soil, and in toilsome effort, expensive of life and treasure, to impress an alien civilization on these people."

Referring to the war, he said: "It is better for the people of the United States not to be involved in that vast destruction if it can be honorably avoided; and second, it is better for humanity for the United States not to be involved, in order that, when the end of the struggle comes, there will be one great and persuasive power in friendly relations with all the belligerents, inspired only by high motives of humanity and friendship, to aid as adviser and counselor in the terms of readjustment necessary."

A NEWSPAPER THAT 'CAME BACK'

THERE'S no denying it—THE TIMES had fallen on evil days. The paper, venerable with age and dignified by the traditions of decades, had gone sliding down the financial hill almost to the bottom. And then came a change. New life, new blood, new ideas, new supporters, new equipment, new interest, new management—and today THE TIMES has "come back" to a position as vigorous and promising as any newspaper in Southeastern Missouri.

THE FARMINGTON TIMES

Is growing every day. It gives the news—all of it that is fit to print and WHILE IT IS NEWS. Its patronage is growing by leaps and bounds. Its circulation is increasing daily at a rate probably never equaled by any St. Francois County newspaper in history. Its job department is handling a large volume of business and winning new friends every day.

In short, THE TIMES is reaping the just reward of progressiveness and hustle.

It should be YOUR newspaper. It is edited and published for you. It is a St. Francois County enterprise purely. It truly represents the interests of the town and county. Not aspiring to false ideals, it DOES hope to be and continue to be one of the best country newspapers in the State. To do that it needs your dollar for subscription, your good will, your interest and your friendly boost. Democratic in politics, legitimately partisan in its expressions, THE TIMES seeks to serve ALL the people as a medium of NEWS—the thing that makes a paper a NEWS-paper. If we haven't met you, we want to meet you. If you don't take the paper—for any reason—here's a cordial invitation to begin taking it BECAUSE it's worth the money and you need it in your home.

FARMINGTON TIMES PRINTING CO.

A. W. BRADSHAW, EDITOR AND MANAGER

Phone 59. Farmington, Missouri.

"The course of the administration has been to regard itself as, in the nature of the case, a trustee, for the time being, of the rights of neutrals."

When History is Written

"When the history of this age comes to be written, the great fortune of the American people and of the world will appear to have been that our destinies were in the hands of a man patient, wise and just, who saw past all the minor annoyances and through all the cross currents of feeling, who resisted every impulse toward impetuous judgment and thereby accomplished these great things: First, that he saved the lives of countless Americans who by any other course would have been devoted to death in battle; that he preserved the civilization of the twentieth century against the last great assault which would have been made had our country, too, been swept into the general catastrophe; third, that he vindicated and preserved unimpaired the rights of neutrals and restrained the zeal of belligerents from sacrificing international law to the supposed necessities of their military plans; and, fourth, that he saved up the moral energies of a great and free people to place them at the disposal of mankind when they rested from their work of destruction and began to reconsider the possibilities of national life.

Bilious Attacks.

When you have a bilious attack your liver fails to perform its functions. You become constipated. The food you eat ferments in your stomach instead of digesting. This inflames the stomach and causes nausea, vomiting and a terrible headache. Take Chamberlain's Tablets. They will tone up your liver, clean out your stomach and you will soon be as well as ever. They only cost a quarter. Obtainable everywhere. (adv.)

"BIG BUSINESS" IN SMALL TOWN FIRMS

"The small town merchant too often is of the opinion that it is impossible for him to compete with the mail order house in the big city," says J. B. Powell, instructor in advertising in the University of Missouri at Columbia. The idea is wrong, according to Mr. Powell, who says that if "big business" methods are adopted by small concerns the annual profits will be as large proportionately as those of large mailorder houses which send out beautifully decorated catalogs.

Strict adherence to an accurate system of bookkeeping, competent clerks, store service and judicious advertising are some of the methods of "big business" Mr. Powell urges. About 5 per cent of the year's gross sales should be expended each year for advertising by the average business man. For the small town merchant the home newspaper is the best advertising medium. Care in the writing of advertisements should be one of the most important parts of the "big business" system, according to Mr. Powell.

Let us carefully distinguish between dangers incident to a spirit of ter manhood that would come from militarism and the security and bet universal military training and preparedness to defend the country.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO, O. 8-4. Try this Family Tint for constipation.

ARKANSAS

For Sale—5,000 acres fine Saline River Valley farm land none more than 31-2 miles from railroad, located 38 miles from Little Rock on the main line of the Iron Mountain R. R. adjoining \$15,000 acres that sold at \$10 to \$25 per acre. Your choice at the low price of \$6 to \$12 per acre on terms to meet your pocketbook.

For Trade—2,000 acres of improved land, same location at \$25 and \$30 per acre. Give full description of your property, legal numbers, stating amount of mortgage and interest first letter. Write for literature.

C. A. Shaeffer Land Company,
641 Reserve Bank Building,
(March 31) Kansas City, Mo.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE

To reach Farmington you can use either one of the following routes:

(Via St. Louis)
Iron Mountain—Leave St. Louis at 7:50 or 9:05 a. m., arriving at Farmington over Electric Railway from DeLassus at 12:42 p. m.
M. R. & B. T.—Leave St. Louis at 7:50 a. m., 3:15 and 5:31 p. m., arriving at Farmington over Electric Railway from Flat River at 11:46 a. m., and 6:41 and 9:22 p. m.

From the South
Iron Mountain via Bismarck and DeLassus—Arrive at Farmington over Electric Railway at 12:42 p. m.
Belmont Branch of Iron Mountain—Arrive at Farmington over Electric railway from DeLassus at 2:07 p. m.

Cape Girardeau Northern—Arrive at Farmington at 8:10 p. m. from Cape Girardeau and intermediate points. Going south the train leaves Farmington at 7:00 a. m. Both trains make connections with Frisco trains at Perryville Junction.

To Reach St. Louis

You can go over either of the roads at the following hours:
M. R. & B. T.—Leave Farmington over Electric Railway to Flat River at 4:24 and 8:14 a. m., and 2:10 p. m., arriving in St. Louis at 8:35 and 11:50 a. m. and 6:10 p. m. Fare from Farmington, \$1.66. Round trip, \$3.22, (if passenger can go and return same day, the round trip rate is \$3.22).

Iron Mountain—Leave Farmington over Electric Railway to DeLassus at 1:33 p. m., arriving in St. Louis at 6:10 p. m. Fare for one way from Farmington, \$1.90; round trip, \$3.80. ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY RY. CO.

Time Table (Condensed)

Between Farmington and Flat River	Lv. Farmington.	Arr. Flat River
4:24 a. m.	5:00 a. m.	
5:53 a. m.	6:29 a. m.	
8:14 a. m.	8:50 a. m.	
10:25 a. m.	11:01 a. m.	
12:42 p. m.	1:18 p. m.	
2:10 p. m.	2:46 p. m.	
4:38 p. m.	5:13 p. m.	
8:05 p. m.	8:40 p. m.	
Lv. Flat River.	Arr. Farmington	
5:07 a. m.	5:43 a. m.	
6:37 a. m.	7:13 a. m.	
9:10 a. m.	9:46 a. m.	
11:10 a. m.	11:46 a. m.	
1:18 p. m.	1:54 p. m.	
3:45 p. m.	4:21 p. m.	
4:43 p. m.	5:20 p. m.	
6:05 p. m.	6:41 p. m.	
8:46 p. m.	9:22 p. m.	

Between Farmington and Lead Belt
Local service between Farmington and Leadwood, Bonne Terre, Elvins and intermediate points: Cars leaving Farmington at 8:14 a. m. and 4:38 p. m. make direct connections with M. R. & B. T. Ry. at Flat River for Bonne Terre and Leadwood and intermediate points.

Cars leaving Farmington at 8:14 a. m. and 2:10 p. m. make direct connections with the M. R. & B. T. Ry. at Flat River for Elvins and intermediate points.

All M. R. & B. T. Ry. trains make direct connections at Flat River with Electric cars for Farmington and intermediate points.
Between Farmington and DeLassus
Lv. Farmington. Arr. DeLassus.
12:05 p. m. 12:17 p. m.
1:33 p. m. 1:44 p. m.
Lv. DeLassus. Arr. Farmington.
12:30 p. m. 12:42 p. m.
1:55 p. m. 2:07 p. m.



The Inner Secret of New Post Toasties

A glance at one of these new corn flakes reveals novel, little bubbles which are raised by the quick, intense heat of a new process of manufacture.

These bubbles are an identifying feature of these—the only corn flakes with a self-developed, delicious corn flavour—the only flakes that do not have to depend largely on cream and sugar for palatability.

Try some of the New Toasties dry—they're good that way—the children munch them like candy. But of course the delicious new flavour is more pronounced when the flakes are served with sugar and cream.

The New Post Toasties do not waste into "chaff" in the package, and they don't mush down in cream like other flakes. They're a vast improvement over old-fashioned corn flakes and have met with enthusiastic approval everywhere.

New Post Toasties

Sold by Grocers everywhere.